

Vice-Presidency Uncertain; Cummins Boom Day's Feature



J. R. DILLIVER



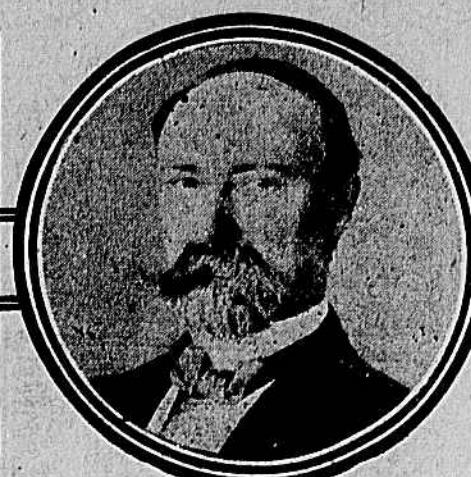
ALBERT B. CUMMINS



JOHN HAYES HAMMOND



GEORGE B. CORTELYOU



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

CHEERS FOR LEADERS LOUD BUT NOT LONG

(Continued from First Page.)

lished, and the strains of a stirring national anthem broke forth as the convention adjourned and the multitudes dispersed.

To-night the work of the committees is proceeding, while hotel corridors continue to be the scene of heated discussion over the vice-presidential and the platform. The permanent organization of the convention has been fully outlined by the committee in charge of the work, with Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, as the permanent chairman.

The work of the Committee on Credentials and on Resolutions has been marked by greater difficulty, and the reports which come from their deliberations indicate sharp contention before the final details of credentials and platform are effected.

THOUSANDS ASSEMBLE TO WITNESS OPENING SCENE

Great Convention Hall Thronged With People From Every Section of United States—Ministers From Foreign Countries Interested Spectators.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 16.—The doors thrown open at 10:30 o'clock, and the cavernous convention hall was first of the vast delegates and alternates began to filter in. High up in the girders of the great arching roof a band struck up "America." The decorative scheme in the hall was purely patriotic, with gracefully draped flags predominating. The decorations were confined practically entirely to the balcony and stage. The floor showed only the delegates' seats and the State standards—bits of cardboard at the top of the slender iron posts rising about eight feet from the floor. Women were largely represented in the first of the arriving throngs.

Some Notables There.
The band kept the air gay with patriotic music. "Dixie" calling out the first ripple of applause. Then came "The Red, White and Blue," and the crowd rose to its feet. The move was a little previous, however, for the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" were soon wafted from the balcony, and there was an outburst of applause and cheering.

Senators Heyburn and Borah, of Idaho, and Representative Burch, of Illinois, were the first platform guests to arrive. On the platform also, prepared to take up his duties, was Asher Hinds, the parliamentarian of the House of Representatives. The first of the notables to appear on the speaker's stand were Ambassador and Madame Jusserand, of France, who soon were followed by other members of the diplomatic corps. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff also occupied places on the platform.

It was a quarter of twelve when Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, of Great Britain, reached the hall. Conspicuous among the diplomats was Minister Wu Tingfang, of China. Among the other distinguished persons on the platform were Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Davis of New York; Hon. Dan Randall, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; Mr. Frank O. Lowden, R. Rev. D. J. Muldoon, Bishop of Chicago; Mr. Julius C. Burrows, Mrs. Medill McCormick, of Chicago; Rev. Dr. John W. Alden, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shaw, Former Secretary of the Treasury; Leslie M. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York; and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of California.

Location of Delegations.
In locating the delegations in the body of the convention hall, Ohio was given the front of the stage as compared with all others which have convened. The men from the home State of the Secretary of War were placed immediately in front of the chairman's rostrum, and on the right of that official as he faced the convention. Directly across the aisle was Indiana. To the right of the Hoosiers was Illinois, and just beyond was Wisconsin. In the front row of the opposite of the hall to the left of Ohio, was Pennsylvania, and then on the extreme left came New York. Directly behind Ohio were Minnesota, Connecticut, Colorado, Maine, Nebraska and Michigan. Still further to the rear were Oregon, Georgia, Idaho, North Dakota, and Vermont. In view of the delegates on the right of the hall were placed the Territories, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Crowded close upon the rear seats of the Illinois men were Maryland, Arkansas and Florida and Iowa. Far back the last of all was placed Oklahoma.

One woman delegate and two others holding delegates' tickets occupied seats within the reservation of States. Mrs. Lucy A. Clark of Brigham City, Utah, sat under the banner of that State, two seats from Senator Snoot. Mrs. S. W. Pierce, distinguished by a mammoth likeness of Secretary Taft pinned to her corsage, enjoyed the convention from the rear row of chairs under the Hawaiian standard. Still another young woman, wearing a lavender "Merry Widow" hat, gave the only touch of color to the floor, but modestly declined to give her name. She was not a delegate.

Obstructing Newspaper Men.
When the newspaper correspondents reached the hall, they were met by "facilities" provided for their work. They were indignant and exasperated. A storm of censure and criticism was at once directed at Chairman New, of the national committee, who supervised all the press arrangements.

The aisles between the rows of seats were too narrow to permit of passage, and a correspondent at the end of the row was hopelessly imprisoned. His only means of exit was literally to walk along the flimsy desk upon which

other men were attempting to write. Elbow-room was at a premium, and it is well within the confines of truth to say that for overcrowding, down-right discomfort and general lack of adaptability to the purposes for which they were supposed to be designed, the press arrangements of the Republican convention of 1908, surpassed anything seen at any similar gathering in many years.

Not only were the press arrangements unfit to a degree, but a multitude of sergeants-at-arms, the friends of officials on the committee on arrangements, stood at the end of almost every row of newspaper seats, obstructing the newspaper writers already jammed to the utmost with correspondents who had work to perform, and in the discharge of which the chairman of the national committee had already placed serious and unnecessary obstacles.

Business Session Begins.
Chairman Harry New's gavel fell at 12:18 o'clock, but it was some time before the desired quiet in the hall was secured. Part of the delay was due to the arrival of a delayed portion of the Ohio delegation bearing a big Secretary Taft lithograph with a picture of the President. The picture was upon it. This was cheered for a time, and then the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." The demonstration was not a sustained one.

Charles P. Taft was one of the Ohio delegation, and with former Governor Herrick had front seats near the center aisle. Just across from them was the Indiana delegation, with Senator Hemenway in the aisle. Thus the Taft and Fairbanks boomers were brought into close proximity. The Taft banner was taken unostentatiously to one of the side rooms.

Chairman Speaks.
Chairman New's first utterance was, "The secretary will make an announcement." Instantly John Malloy, of Ohio, informed the convention that the hall was not yet ready for business. The hall was taken into close proximity. The Taft banner was taken unostentatiously to one of the side rooms.

Applause Very Brief.
The mention of the name of President Roosevelt was greeted with an outburst of cheers which, however, continued for but a few seconds. Mr. New introduced Bishop Muldoon, of Chicago, who with a clear, resonant voice recited the Lord's Prayer.

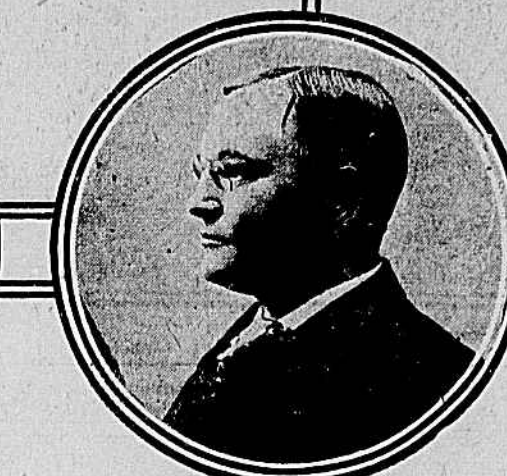
Following a second announcement by the chairman, Secretary Malloy again advanced to the front and read the call for the convention. As he finished he was greeted with applause. Secretary Malloy's pronunciation of "Hail Waw" and every time he said it the delegates expressed their appreciation by laughter and applause.

Stumbled Over Theodore.
Chairman New announced that the national committee had recommended Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, for temporary chairman. A cheer came from the Michigan delegation, and in the midst of it Chairman New recommended Representative E. M. Olmstead, of Pennsylvania, who moved that he be adopted. John W. Blodgett, chairman of the Michigan delegation, seconded the motion, and it prevailed unanimously.

Senator Burrows was warmly received as he stepped to the front of the platform extension arranged for the use of the speakers. He bowed his acknowledgments and began his



CURTIS GUILD JR.



JAMES S. SHERMAN

SITUATION CRITICAL, SAYS HANDY, CAREFULLY WATCHING ALL SIGNS

Much Finesse Necessary to Prevent Vice-Presidential Situation From Causing Trouble for Republican Party—How Kansas Statesman Sees Convention.

BY WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 16.—"Say," remarked the Hon. Abner Handy, of the Ninth Kansas District, to the press gallery this afternoon, "ain't Burrows a daisy? Did he do it a-pur-pose?"

"What?" asked the reporters.
"Oh, that gulping mispronunciation of Roosevelt's name. Theo-Theodore," he said and the first 6,000 people in the hall cheered. And then he added, "Theodore Roosevelt," and the other six cheered. The whole 12,000 never did get together cheering. It was great strategy. I tell you they have smooth politics up in Michigan.

The Kansas statesman was in his glory. Some one asked him about Vice-President, and he switched off to that. "We tried out New York this morning," he said, "and we found that the only bottom sentiment there is for Fairbanks."

"So our delegation is for Fairbanks, though of course, if the White House will indicate differently we are for Dilliver or Cummins, or any one else for whom orders may come. We find Wisconsin unless Taft or the President unless Fairbanks, and add fourteen other Middle States are in the same position, willing to take New York's lead for Fairbanks if orders do not come from Taft or the White House to indicate a preference."

May Be Fairbanks.
This oration was delivered by Mr. Handy to the press generally this morning. He has a seat on the front row where he can communicate with the reporters freely, and his opinion having been given, the matter may as well be regarded as settled. It will be Wisconsin unless Taft or the President interfere with the plans of Mr. Handy. Replying to a query about Chairman Burrows's speech, sent up from the press gallery during a lull in the morning's proceedings, Mr. Handy said:

"That was my idea of the great conservative speech. Of course, it did not sound a tootin'; it was restrained—sedate perhaps would better describe it. It was safe and sound."

Senator Hall could not have been more guarded in his remarks, and when Senator Burrows first mentioned the name of Roosevelt, stumbled over it and mispronounced it, my self-possession was complete, my self-control knew no bounds. It was dignified

"Keynote" address at just 12:34 P. M. The Senator's opening words were spoken in a modulated but distinct tone. He constantly referred to the printed copy of his speech. He had been speaking about six minutes when he came to the first mention of President Roosevelt. He had some difficulty in pronouncing the well known name of Roosevelt.

The Senator stopped, mumbled for a moment, and said:

"Theodore—"

Again he stopped, and in the growing wave of applause of those who recalled what name it was he was trying to call, he shouted:

"Theodore Roosevelt."

At once there was a demonstration. Several of the delegates jumped upon their seats and waved their hats, calling upon others to do likewise. North Carolina, Texas, Virginia and Alabama led the cheering, and the cheering lasted nearly two minutes.

and highly soothing to our tired nerves, and the fact that such masterly repression brought forth even a yip or kyoodle of applause even at the name of Roosevelt indicates the highly indelicate nature of certain of the ill-mannered and underbred delegates. Oh, I cheered, but the eyes of Garrison county were upon me from the gallery, and I knew it would be used against me in my campaign for register of deeds if I did not cheer, but I did not stampee. A convention is no time, and a speech by Senator Burrows lauding the President in cold storage language, furnishes no occasion for gorgeous and roccoco enthusiasm. Mine was simple, severe, Colonial enthusiasm—white paint with blue blinds—and when the fervid words of Senator Burrows painted in hour frost the virtues of our beloved President, I knew that a stampee was imminent.

"So I held my watch and cheered eighteen and three-quarter seconds, and then shut my watch and my face with a hard metallic click and rested from a hard day's labor."

This much Mr. Handy will say for publication. Privately he is greatly elated at the fact that the cheering for the President, under the gulping encouragement of Chairman Burrows, was so perfect. For Mr. Handy is one of those "I-for-Roosevelt-but" men. He has always regarded the President as an interloper in American politics, and he would like to believe that now things will snap back to the good old days of Blaine.

Great Day for Handy.
But alas, for Mr. Handy, he can't feel that they will, so when the other delegation brought down a huge picture of Taft, instead of moving a lull from the Hon. Mr. Handy and his friends in the convention, the picture was greeted with a demonstration that suggested a feeling of sadness and longing that is not akin to pain—but still is a next door neighbor. But for all that, it is a great day for Mr. Handy.

He is decorated with a dedicated sunflower, decked with buttons, trimmings and covered with pennants and buttons. He is advertising his loyalty to Taft, like quills upon the fretful shoe-brush. And he is undoubtedly loyal

to Taft. Taft will make it possible for the Hon. Abner Handy to be elected register of deeds of Garrison county—for the people will vote for Taft and forget Abner Handy's record.

But in spite of his antipathy to the President, a President is a President with Mr. Handy, and he is greatly disconcerted at the rumor that Senator Burrows, of Idaho, has a White House telegram asking him to help Cummins. The President sent Burrows to Iowa to get Dilliver to run, so gossip says, and Abner feels that there is the authority of the President behind this declaration for Cummins. And, while he and his friends who are legion in the convention, regard Fairbanks with great favor, they withhold their support from him until the final orders come. They don't like Cummins. They regard him as a former—something worse if possible than the President. But there is the Borah story, and it puzzles Abner.

Situation Is Critical.
"You may say for me," he whispered to the boys in the press gallery, as he leaned over the front rail with his badges and pennants flying "that the Hon. Abner Handy, of Kansas, regards the situation as critical." He squinted his eyes up and said ominously, "I may say that I regard the situation as delicate, requiring rare tact and diplomacy, in fact, to prevent its becoming highly inimical to party success."

When a situation becomes "highly inimical" to Abner he has said the last word possible. The foundations of the republic, so far as he knows them, are quaking. I mean that the office of the register of deeds in Garrison county, Kansas, is threatened.

The party leaders have had fair warning from Abner, and may ignore his words, and nominate Cummins to their peril. "I observe, Abner," called up a reporter, "that your guess that Burrows wouldn't mention Roosevelt, was wrong. He mentioned Roosevelt six times."

Mr. Handy at first refused to answer, then he put one hand in his Frisco Albert coat and waved the other laughingly as he burned the reporter with scorn. "He wrote it in afterwards, and he did the job like a man who was assigned to shoot off a skyrocket at a funeral."

In that portion of the address relating to the recent financial disturbance brought a few handclaps. When Senator Burrows mentioned the name of the President in connection with the San Domingo incident, an Ohio delegate gave a little chirp that evoked much laughter and caused some interruption to the speaker.

The Senator was himself by this time speaking with much less vigor than at first, and frequently at the close of his sentences his voice was inaudible to people sitting within two feet of him. Some of the later portions of the speech were omitted.

Many of the third term ideas were greeted with applause, which intensified later when he narrated the qualifications desirable in the party candidates. He concluded his speech after talking for one hour and nine minutes, and a terrific outburst of approval greeted him as he finished. The band immediately struck up a patriotic melody, and the delegates rising to their feet cheered the music lustily.

The list of temporary officers recommended by the committee was read to the convention by Lafayette B. Gleason, of New York, chief assistant secretary. An old-fashioned "rebel yell" from Kentucky greeted the mention of an appointee from that State. On motion of Charles H. Clark, of Connecticut, the list of temporary officers was approved.

Representative Seno E. Payne, of New York, was recognized to offer a resolution providing that, until permanently organized the convention be guided by the rules of the last National Republican assembly. It was adopted.

Senator Chester J. Long moved the adoption of the resolution directing

that the roll of States be called for the presentation of the names of the men selected for the various committees. The resolution was unanimously adopted and the roll call began.

"Alabama," called the clerk, but Alabama could not respond, having no list at hand, its one copy having been filed by the clerk of the convention. The plan of having the names of committees read from the delegates was then abandoned, and the membership of all the committees was called by the clerk. Because of contests in that State, no names were submitted from Georgia, except those for the credentials committee.

Reduce Representation.
Indiana had been reported when Senator Lodge moved that further reading be dispensed with, and that the lists be handed in to the secretary. The motion was carried and the reading ceased. The following resolution was submitted by J. Francis Burke, of Pennsylvania, who requested that it be referred to the committee on rules.

"Resolved, That the basis of representation in the Republican National

Convention hereafter shall be as follows: Each State shall be entitled to four delegates at large, and one additional delegate for each 10,000 voters or majority fraction thereof, cast at the last preceding presidential election for Republican elector; and two delegates from each Territory, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico and Philippines, and that methods necessary for the enforcement of this rule shall be provided by the Republican National Committee chosen by the delegates of this convention."

Convention Adjourns.
Senator Lodge's resolution applied to all the States save Louisiana, where a contest had been temporarily passed over and both delegations seated. It was reported that Louisiana had submitted two lists, but Chairman Burrows announced an agreement, whereby the Louisiana delegation would forego representation on the standing committees.

On motion of Senator DuPont the convention at 2:05 P. M. adjourned until 12 o'clock Wednesday.

WOMEN WANT TO VOTE; UNIONS SEEK NEW LAW

Radical Proposition Submitted by Representative of Laboring Men—Negroes Come Forward With Planks.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 16.—The committee on resolutions met in one of the parlors of the Auditorium Annex at 4 P. M., and after listening for some time to a report by some of the delegates, who desired to secure the insertion of special planks in the platform, appointed a subcommittee of thirteen to consider all disputed questions in detail, and add the finishing touches to the document. Senator A. J. Hopkins, of Illinois, was made chairman, and Major John F. Lacy, of Iowa, secretary.

Woman's Suffrage.
Among those heard was a delegation of ladies, including Mrs. Henrich, of this city, and Mrs. A. J. Hopkins, of Chicago. Mrs. Addams argued that as women are interested in legislation for the protection of humanity in its domestic relations they should have the franchise; otherwise they would be unable under present conditions to go forward as to effect savings banks and similar institutions, and would tend to cause still further withdrawals in times of financial panic. He thought the matter might safely be left to the new commission.

Negroes Come Forward.
Gilchrist Stewart, of New York, a negro, wanted two planks adopted for the benefit of the black man. One was to be a declaration which would answer the question, "Shall I, white man, masquerading under the Republican banner, be permitted to nullify the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States?" The other demanded the restoration of the "innocent" discharged soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—the Brownsville affair.

A protest against any tariff revision that would fix such a high minimum rate as to afford no inducement for the formation of trade agreements, was made by Judge Samuel Cowan, of Fort Worth, Tex., in behalf of the American Live Stock Association. Congressman Seno E. Payne, of New York, presented a protest from a number of New York business men against curbing the independence of the courts in the issuance of injunctions.

Object to Postal Banks.
The last speaker before the committee was John L. Hamilton, of Illinois, president of the American Bankers' Association, who opposed a plank favoring the establishment of postal savings banks. Mr. Hamilton said the bankers of the country believed the introduction of such banks would be poor policy, that they would take from 40 to 60 per cent. of the deposits now in that savings banks and similar institutions, and would tend to cause still further withdrawals in times of financial panic. He thought the matter might safely be left to the new commission.

Committee Named.
The only business transacted in executive session was the appointment of the subcommittee of thirteen, as follows: Hopkins, of Illinois, chairman; Long, of Kansas; Crane, of Massachusetts; Kellogg, of Minnesota; Payne, of New York; Adams, of North Carolina; Ellis, of Ohio; Crawford, of South Dakota; Dailzell, of Pennsylvania; Clark, of Wyoming; Warner, of Missouri; Dallinger, of Washington; Grover, of Virginia.

The full committee adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow, when the subcommittee is expected to report.

The subcommittee made very little progress with its work to-night. The question of the anti-injunction plank received some consideration, but its final disposition was postponed until to-morrow. A poll of the subcommittee shows that it stands 9 to 4 in favor of the injunction plank. Messrs. Hopkins, Long, Adams, Ellis, Crawford, Kellogg, Warner, Dallinger and Grover being for, and Messrs. Crane, Payne, Dailzell and Clark against.

Samuel Gompers and other labor advocates will be heard by the subcommittee to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

MOVEMENT TO REDUCE SOUTH'S REPRESENTATION.
CHICAGO, ILL., June 16.—The question of whether or not there shall be a reduction in representation at the future national convention was discussed for two hours to-day by the committee on rules and order of business, without result, an adjournment being taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning in order that the members might confer over night with their delegations.

The basis of the discussion was the resolution offered on the floor of the convention to-day by Representative James F. Burke, of Pennsylvania, providing that hereafter each State shall be entitled to four delegates at large, and one delegate for each 10,000 voters or majority fraction thereof cast at the last preceding presidential election, and two delegates from each of the Territories.

Representative Burke claimed—and other members of the committee corroborated him—that the sentiment was strongly in favor of his resolution.

At times the discussion waxed warm. The remedy, if any signal in-

justice had been done, was in the impeachment of the judge, he said.

It would be as potent to sue the defendant, or to bring a law action against the form or the earthquake as to be compelled to rely for redress in some labor troubles on the law instead of the equity side of the court.

A large delegation representing Poles, Italians, Bohemians, Germans, Jews and others was heard in support of liberal immigration legislation. Henry D. Clarke, of Omaha, Neb., spoke in favor of inland waterway improvements, and advocated the issuance of \$500,000,000 of 2 per cent. bonds for the carrying on of the work.

Want Statehood.
Governor Curry, of New Mexico, and Judge Rodey, also of New Mexico, and now United States judge, then addressed the committee in support of the proposition to give a single statehood to that Territory. Governor Curry assured the committee that if admitted, New Mexico would send to Congress two Republican Senators, and also Republican members of the House.

Protecting Labor Unions.
H. R. Fuller, who said he represented the locomotive engineers, firemen and trainmen—230,000 men—presented what is regarded as the radical law, and to persuade others to strike up the law.

"We pledge our services to such legislation as will guarantee to workmen the rights necessary to their industrial protection, including the right to strike and induce or persuade others to do so, and to such legislation as will prevent the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions without hearing; and guaranteeing trial by jury to persons accused of contempt of court, if such alleged contempt be not committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice."

In support of this plank, Mr. Fuller made the point that a law of the subject would be no more reflection on the judiciary than a new law on any other subject, and asserted that for seventy-nine years, from 1788, the statutes contained a provision that no executive injunction could be issued. This law, he said, was changed during a qualification of the statutes.

Manufacturers Opposed.
An injunction, Mr. Fuller declared, is in effect law. Considering it from this viewpoint, he dwelt on the manner in which it was formulated and often invoked by a judge without consideration and enforced with great harshness to labor. He wanted the right of labor to strike, and to persuade others to strike upheld by law.

An answer to Mr. Fuller was made by J. A. Emery, of New York, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Emery pointed out first that the legislature of the Republican party in the House had determined that as lawmakers they would not attempt to invade the judicial realm by changing a practice which had been developed during the past 700 years for the protection of property rights. The remedy, if any signal in-

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